The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,437.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay.....	Leave Galle	
„ Rutnagherry.....19	„ Negapatam 28	
„ Vingorla.....19	„ Madras 31	
„ Carwar 20		February
„ Mangalore 21	„ Coconada 2	
„ Cannanore.....22	„ Vizagapatam 3	
„ Calicut 22	„ Bimlipatam 4	
„ Beypore 22	„ Gopalpore 4	
„ Cochin 23	„ Palse Point.....5	
„ Tuticorin 24	Arrive Calcutta.....6	
„ Colombo 25		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander Turner, will be despatched on the 17th January 1870 at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

One of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.

Leave	Bombay	Leave	Cochin	Friday.
„	Rutnagherry...Saturday.	„	Beypore.....	Saturday.
„	Malwan ..... „	„	Calicut	„
„	Vingorla. ..... „	„	Tellicherry...	„
„	Goa.....Monday.	„	Cannanore....	„
„	Carwar ..... „	„	Mangalore..Sunday.	
„	Compta ..... „	„	Compta	„
„	Mangalore...Tuesday.	„	Carwar	„
„	Cannanore...Wednesday.	„	Goa.....	Tuesday.
„	Tellicherry ..... „	„	Vingorla.....	„
„	Calicut ..... „	„	Malwan.....	„
„	Beypore ..... „	„	Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive	Cochin..... Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay.....	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 10th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Bonazza, will be despatched from Bombay about the 23rd January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

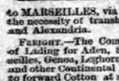
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



Messrs. G EEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tonnage 1,050, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO Messrs. DIXON AND Co., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

AUCTION SALE of a VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the R. B. and C. I. RAILWAY Co.'s STORES, PAREL.—The SALE will be resumed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, and will continue each successive day until the whole be concluded, Sale commencing at or shortly after 12 Noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the R. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parel, on the Byra Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' Stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, sewer nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick tons' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, pitch, calcum, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues, detailing and describing each lot, can be

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. {To Trieste—1st class £50, 2nd class £34., } Exclusive of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £60, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Reinhard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
½	„ Under Vests,	1	Mosul.
1	„ Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Over'and Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "lass Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(The sail about 15th proximo.)

THE new iron steamer DANUBE, 569 tons net register, Charles Mabe, Commander, will sail as above.

The draft of this Vessel, when fully laden, is less than 15 feet, and she has already made the passage through the Canal without grounding. Should it be necessary to break bulk, in passing through the Canal on her voyage, a reduction will be made in the rate of Freight. For Freight or Charter apply to

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 7,2 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Mandavie by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing loads being landed immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

ORIENTAL—OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE.—All former Notices are withdrawn. The Classes for Parsee Gentlemen for FRENCH, 7-8 P.M. or 8-9 P.M.

English Composition and English Literature, 8-9 A.M.

Terms—Cash: Rs. 8 per mensem.

The Students will assemble on the 15th January.

FOR SALE, four valuable COFFEE ESTATES and SPICE GARDENS in the Travancore Territory.—For particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

FOR SALE, the American centre-board cutter yacht TINY, of the Bombay Yacht Club Squadron, with sails, punt and moorings complete, and has Rs. 250 worth of lead ballast on board. She is in capital condition and well painted and coppered, and is very fast, having won several matches.—Further particulars can be learnt on application to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following CLARETS, in good order, shipped by Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, from Bordeaux :—

Dinner Claret	at Rs. 14 per dozen, in quarts.		
Breakfast do.	„ 10	„	„

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

FOR SALE, No. 1 CHESNUT ARAB, seven years old, 15 hands, believed to be sound. Is a highly trained First Charger, and is up to great weight. No. 2—A brown WALER GELDING, five years old, 15-2½, believed to be sound, is a trained Second Charger and a good Pig-sticker, and would make a handsome Harness Horse. For particulars apply to Major GORE, Byculla Hotel, Bombay. These Horses are only parted with on account of Owner proceeding to England.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES, Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.

Head Office,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
Governor.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

Sub-Governor. Deputy-Governor.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The following Rates have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age last birthday.	For the whole term of Life.				Age next birthday.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively.			
	With profits.		Without profits.			One year.		Seven years.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
20	38	11 4	34	13 4	35	29	6 8	30	4 0
30	40	0 0	36	0 0	40	30	0 0	31	13 4
40	48	14 0	44	0 0	45	34	12 0	38	3 4
50	64	2 0	57	11 4	50	39	10 8	43	13 4
60	92	0 0	82	12 8					

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Echoes, Cartoons and Lyrics of the Time	Rs. 8 0
Historical Cartoon from the 1st Century to the 19th, by G. Doré	4 10
How we spent the Summer	8 8
The Book of Cockney Sports. Whims and Oddities	9 0
Animal Life, All the World over, by H. W. Dulcken	4 8
Garibaldi, His Life and Times	4 0
L. Svoboda's celebrated Violin School, by J. Bishop	20 0
Bach's Works for the Pianoforte, Vol 1....	23 12
J. L. Hatton's Singing Method for Bass, Baritone, and Tenor Voices	2 8
The Juvenile Pianist. An Album for the Pianoforte.....	6 10
Songs of Affection, by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton.....	10 0
The St. James' Album	8 0
Coote's Album.....	3 0
The School Room Music Book	3 0
The Crown of Jesus Music, Part IV	4 8
Easy Anthems for Parish Choirs	2 10
Gounod's Messe Solennelle (St. Cecilia), Oratorios.....	1 10
Dettingen "Te Deum" Oratorios, &c.....	1 10
Album of Scotch, Irish, and English Airs	2 8
The Ball Room Music Book	2 8
Chappell's Musical Gift Book, by E. F. Rimbault.....	3 8
——— Vocal Christy Minstrel Album	1 4
——— Juvenile Vocal Album	1 4
——— Christy Minstrel Album	1 8
——— Do. First Series.....	2 8
——— New Vocal Album	2 8
——— New Pianoforte Album	2 8
——— English Ballad Album	2 8
——— Third Album de Danse, by G. D'Albert.....	2 8
——— Italian Song Book	2 8
——— Sacred Vocal Album	2 8
Boosey's 200 Dances arranged for the English Concertina	1 0
——— 200 Sacred and Secular Melodies.....	1 0
——— 100 Dances	1 0
——— National and Patriotic Airs of all Countries	1 0
——— 100 Sacred Melodies	0 10
——— 100 Secular do.	1 0
Chappell's 100 Operatic Melodies	1 0
——— 100 Dances	1 0
——— 100 Irish Melodies	1 0
——— 100 Christy Minstrel American & Negro Melodies.	1 0
——— 100 Scotch Melodies.....	1 0
——— 50 Popular Melodies.....	1 0
——— 100 Sacred Songs	1 0
——— Favourite Airs in Gounod's Opera.....	1 0
——— Ten Popular Sets of Polkas	1 0
——— Do. Waltzes	1 0
——— Do. Quadrilles	1 0
——— 100 Irish Melodies.....	1 0
——— Favourite Airs in Lurline and Victorine.....	1 0
——— Do. Robin Hood.....	1 0
——— Instruction Book for Do.	1 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY, 19th & 21st Jan.

Mr. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the

DISTINGUISHED ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST,

PROFESSOR BUSHELL,

Who having recently returned from England after an absence of three years will appear on the above dates in his

NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that POOJIRAM KIVALRAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has THIS DAY been appointed the ATTORNEY of BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Broker and Merchant, in the place of Dalurchund Hackumchund, who has lately been acting as Attorney of the said Becherdass Ambaidass.—Dated this 12th day of January 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Solicitors to the abovenamed Becherdass Ambaidass.

MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co.—On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, the following articles, consisting of Ladies' Gold Watches, Enamelled and Pearled Opera Glass, Telescope, Table Time-pieces, a fine Brilliant Ring.

Also, by order of Mulla Rama Ooma Rama, and Grushna Pema (trading under the name of Dewa Rama & Co.), and on account and risk of Sonee Oosman Hajee, the following articles of jewellery :—

A few Gold Ornaments,		
Do Silver	„	
Do. Loose Pearls.		

HEERALALL & Co.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

RECEIVED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb.....	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Gloster, per lb	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6lb. in sealed tins, per lb.....	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—LIST OF ESTATES to which LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the undersigned, and ESTATES which have COME UNDER HIS CHARGE during the months of October, November, and December 1869 :—

Allen, George Jacomb, late Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Charnock, Francis Robert, late Contractor, G. I. P. Railway.

Dunlop, William Henry Glasgow, late Deputy Commissioner Water Police, Bombay.

Edwards, M. Bidwell.

Fitzpatrick, Robert, late Fireman, G. I. P. Railway.

Hayes, Henry, late Gatekeeper, Sailors' Home, Bombay.

Macpherson, Simon, late Mail Agent.

Mitchell, Joseph, late Boiler-maker, G. I. P. Railway.

Mann, Samuel, late Public Works Department.

Phillips, Charles Foliz, late Veterinary Surgeon, 3rd Hussars.

Ryland, Henry, late Deputy Collector of Hyderabad, Sind.

Thomas, Frederick, late Carriage Examiner, G. I. P. Railway.

Williams, J. J., late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway.

Wovenden, John Shepherd, late 1st Officer of H. M.'s Steamer Coromandel, B. M.

N. B.—All persons having CLAIMS upon, being INDEBTED to, or HOLDING PROPERTY belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 10th January 1870.

JAMAICA RUM.

Just landed a Consignment of WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM, in Cases of 1 dozen each.

Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & James.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per dozen
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums ...	Rs. 30
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints...	12
Do. do. do. & Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	26
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown ...	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac... ...	24
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	16
CURAÇOA, Clear or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about FIFTY MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35. Height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

SALARIES.

Sergeant Major	£100 to £150 per annum.
Quarter Master Sergeant.....	£84 do.
District Sergeant Major	£84 do.
Mounted Sergeant	£72 do.
Mounted Corporal	£66 do.
Corporal	£60 do.
Constable, 1st Class	£48 do.
Constable, 2nd Class	£36 do.

In addition to the above Salaries, the following allowances to each man are made: Barrack room accommodation for all single men is provided, as also for a limited number of married numbers of the Force—Medical attendance—Rations at the rate of 3d. per day, Bedding and Clothing, including Shirts and Boots, annually. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N.C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3; and therefore the prospects of advancement, to good men of education, is very great.

Men discharged with good characters from the Army, Marines, or Navy are generally taken on as First Class Constables.

Several vacancies exist in the Mounted Branch, offering good openings for deserving Non-Commissioned Officers of Horse Artillery and Cavalry.

All references to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis, to whom none but men holding good characters need apply.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1.20th Regiment,
Inspector General of Police for Mauritius and its Dependencies.

General Police Office, 9th December 1869.

NOTE.—The undersigned will assist men of good character in engaging a passage to proceed to the Mauritius to join the Police Force there; but he is not authorized to pay Passage Money or Subsistence. None need apply, but discharged men from the Army or Royal Navy who have the means of procuring a passage.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Mauritius Emigration Agent, Bombay.

Shipping Office, Bombay, 12th January 1870.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S Mysteriously Grand Scientific ENTERTAINMENT.

Particulars in a few days.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

GREAT SUCCESS and SECOND NIGHT of BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,

THE GREEN BUSHES.

Act 1st.

Ireland, on the Galway Coast..... 1745.

Act 2nd.

America, Valley of the Mississippi ..... 1747.

Act 3rd.

Ireland—The Hill of Howth, Dublin City .... 1748.

NEXT PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1870,
when in consequence of the great success of
Mr. BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA
of
THE GREEN BUSHES.
it will be again repeated.

RESERVED SEATS to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen.....	12 8 to 24 0	
Balbriggan embroidered Silk.....	25 0 to 28 0	
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0	
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 25 0	
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0	
Extra Superfine, plain and striped.....	18 0 to 24 0	
Ribbed Knicker-locker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0	
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 3	
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8	
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8	
India Gauze Pants, per pair.....	9 0	
Pure Merino ditto	6 0	
Pure Grey ditto	7 8	
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8	
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0	
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	60 0	
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0	
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0	
French Printed, all patterns.....	60 0 to 70 0	
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8	
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0	
Silk and Wool, each	10 8	
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8	

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0	
The Rendon Bow	2 0	
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0	
The Bond Street	3 0	
The O. K. Thing	3 0	
Scarf of the Period	3 0	
The Windsor	2 8 to 4 0	
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8 0	
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen ...	12 0	
Black and Coloured Ties.....	1 0 to 1 12	

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0	
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c...	45 0 to 50 0	
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0	
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0	
Courier Bags	5 0 to 16 0	
Clothes Bags	6 8 to 8 8	
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8	
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8	
English Overland Chairs	Rs. 10, 12 8 to 15 0	
Rug Straps	2 0	
Cholera Belts	3 0 to 5 0	
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Spun Silk do.	25 0	

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0	
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0	
Opera	12	
High Crome	Black and Drab	7 8
Castab		
Isis		
Marlboro'		
Worthing		
Blenheim		8 8
Rismund Straw under		
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets		10 0 to 16 0
High Crown, with Felt Turban		15 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket		7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear		18 0 to 22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Turn Down Collar, patterns as the Fall Mall	Three-fold, all Linen.	
Belgium		
Shakspeare		
Regent	Rs. 7 p. doz.	
Indian		
West End		

The above with Ties attached ..... Rs. 7 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas.	For Trousers.	
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords		
White and Fancy Vestings		
Fancy Coatings		
Irish Frieze		
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Coats		
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.		

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey, for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, INDIAN HOSIERS A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

No change of rates in the Market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
(100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,560
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,470
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 80	Elph'st'ne Land	985
10,000	1,000	650	Do.	New	655
5,000	150	all	Nil	Prare Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	5,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
5,000	2,500	1,250	Nil	Port Canning	255

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
250	500	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,500	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	92½ do.	Do. New	535
620	1,250	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	2,500	all	150*	Fort Press Co.	2,400
300	2,000	1,200	...	Framji Cawasji Press	980
200	6,000	all	240 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,000
3,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	240
125	2,500	all	25*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
275	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,650
150	2,000	all	...	Timmevelly Press Co.	1,550

Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218.3	6.5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	257
...	£25	169.15.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£4	15.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	198.15.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,750
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	720
300	2,000	all	...	Broach Mills	215
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
300	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,350
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
400	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	all	...	Royal	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	80	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
1,500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	235

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

	Date of L'dation.		
500	50 Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	30
25	134 ...	Do. China	5½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6½
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '69	Central Bank	2½
...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	4
200	63 May '67	Royal Bank	7
180	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	520
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	140
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Dollars	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208
Shy Silver	106-1
Gold Leaf	15-10
Bar Gold (fine)	16
Australian Gold	106-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	94½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	101½
Five per cent. Town Loan	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	107½
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	105½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

Jacob, Captain, 27th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.
Ellerton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 12.

Knatchbull, Captain, 95th Regiment, to join, to Mhow.
Adkison, Brigade General, on leave, to Poona.
Troiott, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 8.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate F. R. Cockerell, Esq., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Officer the privilege of the private entrée to Government House:—

Denys Bernard, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, Mr. E. O. Melvill, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. W. M. Ashburner, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. W. Turnbull to be Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Mr. H. K. Disney, transferred to Bombay.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Reverend William West, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to resign the service from the 8th ebruary 1870.

Surgeon J. M. Cuningham, M D, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, has obtained three months privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon J. L. Bryden, M D., Statistical Officer attached to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, will conduct the current duties of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner during the absence of Dr. Cuningham or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major J. D Crawford, of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Harowtee Agency, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon F. W. A DeFabeck, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1869.

The services of Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and Officiating Adjutant of the Dooloe Irregular Force, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Pandit Dharm Narain Rai Bahadoor, Mir Moonshee of the Central India Agency, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Agent Governor General for Central India, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1869, until further orders.

Captain M. P. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate in the grade of Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, vice Mr. J. W. Chisholm, who has been temporarily promoted.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. W. B. Jones, C S., Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate in the grade of Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, with effect from the 22nd September 1869.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, and officiating in the 3rd Class, to officiate in the grade of Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 22nd September 1869.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate in the grade of Assistan Commissioner of the 1st Class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 18th October 1869.

Lieutenant E. W. C. H. Miller, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate in the grade of Assistant Commissioner of 2nd Class, with effect from the 16th October 1869, vice J. W. Tawny, C.S., who has proceeded on furlough.

Lieutenant M. H. Court, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, is granted leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 20th January 1870, for the purpose of presenting himself at Calcutta for examination in the High Proficiency Tests in Oordoo, Hindi and Persian.

Lieutenant F. H. Maitland, of Her Majesty's 4th Hussars, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Assistant for Boundary Settlements in Bhopal, on the forenoon of the 3rd December 1869.

Baron John Bentinck, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, until further orders.

Mr. George McLeod to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Stuart made over charge of the office of Post Master of Bombay to Mr. Babajee Sudoba on the afternoon of the 1st ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain J. D. Valiance, of the Madras Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George's.

The services of Assistant Surgeon W. Jackson, doing duty with the 8th Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Major W. C. R. Mylne, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—from 5th November 1869, the date of his return to departmental duty.

Major J. H. Jenkins, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Briggs, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; and Major R. S. Graves, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—from the 6th November 1869, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Macbean, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, on until further orders.

Major R. Davidson, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—from 11th December 1869, the date of his return to departmental duty from sick leave to Europe.

Lieutenant Alfred Nimmo Sandilands, of the 90th Foot, Quarter Master of the 6th Infantry Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 22nd Dec. 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant J. Charles of the Royal Artillery, Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain F. E. Lewis, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Gyllett Nedham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Charles Cooper Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major George Johnston Reeves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Tirhoot,—for one year.

The services of the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department:—

Lieutenants W. H. Rathborne, J. W. Ottley, R. R. Pulford, and N. Arnott.

The name of the undermentioned Officer, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Retired List) P. Gordon, of the Bengal Infantry—by the death of Colonel (Lieutenant General) J. Nash, C. B., Bengal Infantry.

The following promotions by Brevet are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major John William Willoughby Osborne, Madras Staff Corps, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Horace Searle Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, promoted to Major from 2nd January 1870, in succession to Lieutenant General J. Nash, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors Charles Langford Brown, John Collings Bonamy, and Abraham Charles Bonbury,—1st January 1870.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants Alexander England and Alfred James Wallace,—4th January 1870.

2nd Captain James Sconce, of the Royal Artillery, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 1st June 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The services of Captain R. C. Henchy, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commandant, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, Hydrabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that Officer having been appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Captain W. F. Grey, Commandant, No. 4 Battery, to be Commandant, vice Captain Henchy, who has, at his own request, been appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery.

Captain H. F Pritchard, Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, vice Captain Grey.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Arthur Francis Lambe, of the 66th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—21st October 1868.

The G. G O No. 1162 of the 25th November 1869, placing the services of Lieutenant E. H H. Collen, Royal Artillery, Officiating 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on his admission to study at the Staff College in England, is hereby cancelled.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major T. N Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, in succession to Captain J. Angelo, whose tenure of service expired on the 3rd instant.

Captain A. J. C. Birch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, in succession to Captain H. Fellowes, whose tenure of service will expire on the 13th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Briggs, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

Mr. [illegible], Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, British India, is allowed three months leave of absence to study the native languages.

Mr. J. J. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 10th December 1869.

Lieutenant G. A. L A. Whitmore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Raipootana, is allowed one month's preparatory leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay.

Mr. A. Atkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central India, is transferred from the Mhow Division to the 2nd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road. Lieutenant Gibbs assumed charge of the latter Division on the 4th December 1869.

Mr. J. A. Beale is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

Captain A. J. Filgate, R.E., Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, to have the departmental rank of 3rd Class Controller, from 1st instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.,	
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bulk	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Tapton (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Jan. 10.
	Pilot (s)	Baker	Goa, Jan. 10.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Cluths, Campbell, to London.
Ship Aleppo, Fleming, to Calicut.
Barque Rapide, Peterson, to Calcutta.
Barque Caroline Kronham, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tapton, to Cutch.
Steamer Pilot, to Goa.
Ship Sandringham, to Liverpool.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
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Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following:—

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 15th Jan., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 8 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 21st Jan., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday ..... Jan. 1

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the abovenamed Packets to destination.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]:—

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, *via* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company), which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Jan. 15th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	,, 21st.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,, 21st.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	,,	,,	,,
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Busseyah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the Bombay Gazette Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOCHEPIED-LARPENT.—January 11th, at Filgate Lodge, Poona, Baroness de Hochepied-Larpent, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870.

THE condition of the Turkish Empire is perpetually a source of grave anxiety to the Western and the Eastern world. The politician foresees that an intrigue or a revolt may at any moment render war a question of weeks; and the capitalist, speculative or otherwise, must be ever weighing the chances upon which the stability of the Empire depends. The disputes between the Sultan and his ambitious vassal in Egypt brought us recently quite close to a probable disruption, only no one was prepared for the consequences. The testimony of an impartial observer is, under these circumstances, of considerable value, and we find such testimony in a sober review of the Turkish position by M. Emile Burnouf, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The Emperor Nicholas effected a clever stroke of policy when he invented the phrase, now famous, describing Turkey as "the sick man." But, sagacious at he seemed to be, he misjudged, not only the condition of the patient, but the interest taken in his welfare by powerful friends. The Russo-Turkish war of 1853-6 was a war of ambition for the French, a war of state necessity for the English, a happy chance for Cavour and his Piedmontese, but a war by mistake on the part of the Czar. The result of that stupendous encounter on the bleak Tauric Chersonessus, and the unexpected changes flowing from still more recent wars, have materially altered the position of Turkey for the better. In the first place the break-down of Russian power relieved Germany from the incubus of Russian influence. Some of the small courts doubtless regretted the issue, but the people and the Powers rejoiced. On the other hand, Russia was still powerful enough to foster Italian independence and cool the ardour of any disposed to aid Austria in 1859. But the upshot in 1866 disappointed Russia, for she not only saw Italian unity completed, but Germany far advanced towards unity, and consequently visibly increased in effective might. Relieved from the occult but formidable influence of Russia, last manifested at Olmutz in 1851, Germany is now in a position to pursue her own policy in the East; and what that policy would be has never been a secret to shrewd observers. Germany, whatever happens, must, we will not say support the Sultan, but do her utmost to prevent Russia from ever acquiring possessions in the valley of the Danube. The reviewer says that Turkey has but a single, constant, and natural friend, England; a single, constant, and natural foe, Russia. This is very nearly correct, but we shall soon see that, for reasons not dissimilar to our own, Germany will also show herself to be a constant and natural friend from necessity, as France may prove still to be one from ambition. England and Austria are allies of Turkey for obvious reasons, and Prussia, already a rival of the great northern power in the Baltic, must, at no distant period, take on Eastern questions a line similar to that of Austria and England. The reviewer seems to think that the converging policy of the west and centre of Europe will be brought to a head by the breath of liberty now animating the Teutonic and Latin races. It is a harmless belief. But the dominating influence is not politics, not institutions; it is the geographical relations of Germany with Turkey—it is the basin of the Danube and the Straits of the Dardanelles. The reviewer says England does not support the Sultan for himself, but that she supports him lest his overthrow might close the road to the East. We are not so absolutely selfish. We take our share in striving to maintain the independence of Europe, which would be in great danger were Russia in possession of Constantinople. Indeed the writer, in another place, distinctly says that the whole of Europe is interested in preventing Russia from domineering on the Danube, for the Danube is becoming one of the grand routes needed by commerce. "If Russia occupied the principalities," he says justly, "she would reduce Constantinople to a nullity, starve Germany and Austria, and stretching her influence as far south as Salonica, would even trouble the navigation of the Mediterranean." This could not be borne. Doubts have been felt respecting the conduct of Prussia, but we quite agree that the planting of a Hohenzollern on the throne of Roumania, the act of Monsieur Bismarck, is pretty clear evidence of the direction in which she leans. The Turkish empire in Europe may, therefore, break up; but, if so, it should not be for the profit of Russia. There is a real meaning in the guarantee of 1856; it is based on the natural exigencies which in the long run determine policy. The *per contra* to this statement of the external political question is, that while Russia pursues, as she has for a century, one steady line of policy, the other powers, moved by diverse interests and ambitions, may become disunited on some point not directly involving the fate of Turkey, and in a grand scramble, Russia may find, as she has found before, an oppertunity to push her conquests. She will never forget that one fortunate conjuncture saw her army at Adrianople, and that another actually brought her troops, as friends (!) near to the imperial city. It does not of course escape a reviewer, so familiar with the East, that the Sultan is threatened pretty nearly as much on the side of Persia as she is by the chronic propaganda from the Pruth to the Adriatic, and that the danger on the Asiatic may be greater than on the European side. It has long been obvious that, under favourable circumstances, Russia might approach Constantinople through Asia Minor, especially now that she has full command of the Caucasus and has the beginning of a railway system in Georgia. But there are formidable obstacles, and the occasion must be very favourable that kept a British squadron out of the Black Sea and a British army out of the Euphrates Valley. In enumerating the modes whereby Russia pursues her constant aim, the Bosphorus, the reviewer forgets to notice her great movements in Central Asia, movements which affect Persia so nearly, and weigh heavily on the devolution of the Eastern Question. We have recently noticed the relations of Turkey and the subordinate government of Egypt, and need only remark that excellent judges doubt the accuracy of the common opinion that in a war, the Sultan must have been defeated by the Viceroy. On the whole, for the reasons stated, and despite the ceaseless manœuvres of Russia, the external position of the Turkish empire appears to be far more safe than it has been at any modern period.

The grave point is the internal condition of the state. What prospect is there of a revival of that force within, so essential to the development of Turkey into a power able to stand alone? The reviewer is a favourable witness, a friendly judge, but even he, though hopeful, is not confident. The conditions of a restoration to vigorous life are so onerous. That there should be two parties in Turkey—a party of reformers, and a party of obstinate conservatives—is not in itself a disadvantage. The evil is that the old Turkish party, wealthy and fanatical, is animated by a fervid sacerdotalism. It is the ecclesiastical element that is by far the most formidable in the composition of the obstructives. They are literal interpreters of the Koran, hostile to everything outside it, hating alike rajahs and foreigners, steadfast adherents of what is. The reviewer states that even in Constantinople, where the reformers are strongest, they are held in check by the priests, and that a certain order of white dervishes form the secret militia of the old party, and act as the Jesuits act in Europe. The Government heads the reformers. The Government, not so unusual a phenomenon as some folk suppose, is in advance of public opinion, if we may use that phrase in relation to Turkey. Supported by France, England and Austria, and even, it is said by Prussia, the Government has for its constant opponent the power whose object is to frustrate all the reforms it cries aloud for, and to profit by the hour of final decay and disruption. On all sides reforms have been initiated, but they make slow progress, because the agents are inert, indifferent, or unwilling. The reviewer is of opinion that the Sultan, as Commander of the Faithful, might exert his paramount authority and gradually overturn the corner-stones of the old party; secularize the property held in mortmain, and condemn superstitions which he might hold Mahomed would have condemned. But the Sultan, besides being a devout follower of Islam, probably remembers that poison and steel may again do their old work in the palaces of Stamboul. Yet if the state is to be placed in a fair way to be prosperous the church property question must be solved, and the Turkish Government must imitate the nations of Europe. Nor is this the only severe measure of reform. The financial system of Turkey leads to rapacity, corruption, and peculation, profiting nothing to the state, oppressing the people, and proving lucrative only to the pashas. The judicial administration is equally bad. Against this there are but the faint hopes inspired by the efforts of the Government to promote education; and as the reviewer points out it is naturally among the Moslems that the need is greatest. "The Government," he says, "now understand where the danger lies; that, in fact, there are really but two forces in Turkey striving for the mastery, the leaders of the old party and the Christian populations." From the first the Sultan has nothing to hope, and everything to fear; his sole chance of success lies in bringing the second up to the level of political power. If he fail to do this, and at the same time to educate the rising generation of Mo

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The ninth annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, and was attended by a large assemblage. The arrangements for the Convocation were much the same as in former years. At the southern end of the hall, a platform, about a foot above the floor, had been laid down, on which the Chancellor's chair, and the seats for the Deans and Fellows of the University, were placed—the Chancellor's chair being just in front of the statue of Lord Elphinstone, and the other chairs being ranged on each side, forming a semi-circle facing the audience. In the central part of the hall, sofas and chairs were placed for visitors, and the hall was neatly decorated for the occasion. Visitors entered the hall by the steps at the front of the hall and under the North Porch. The interest in the ceremonial at the annual conferring of degrees always secures a good attendance; and on Tuesday the interest appeared to be such that it secured too great an attendance, for every part of the hall, not even excluding the orchestral gallery, was so crowded, that during the greater part of the ceremony there was a continual dim and hum of voices. In such a crowd jostling each other for places, it was impossible that even the police could keep order, and the mistake appears to be the issuing of rather too many tickets. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, being absent from Bombay, the Convocation was presided over by the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, Vice-Chancellor. The Senate had assembled in the Durbar Room at four o'clock, and about five o'clock, when the visitors had all, or nearly all, arrived, a flourish of trumpets announced that the procession of the Vice Cancellor and Fellows of the University were about to enter the hall. The assemblage rose to receive the procession, which then issued from ante-room of the Durbar-Room, marched down the east side of the hall, and up the passage in the middle of the hall, between the visitors' seats to the raised platform. The following was the order of the procession :—

I.—FELLOWS.
(In pairs.)
Juniors first.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, AND BISHOPS.
In pairs.
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
[Members of Council;
Bishops;
Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
Board of Accounts.
Registrar.
Syndics.
(In pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Arts.
Deans.
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Arts.
The Vice-Chancellor,

the following is a list of the gentlemen who took part in the procession :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,
The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

DEANS.—K. M. Chatfield, B.A., the Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker, T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S., and Colonel M. R. Kennedy, R.E.

SYNDICS.—J. P. Hughlings, B.A.; Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Honorary M.R.A.S.; the Reverend D. Macpherson, M.A.; W. Wedderburn, Esquire, C.S.; C. E. Fox, M.A.; W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.; and F. J. Candy, M.A.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.—The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy and George Foggo, Esquire.

REGISTRAR.—James Taylor, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir A. Augustus Almeric Spencer, K. C. B.; and the Honourable S. Mansfield, C. S. I.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Honourable A. B. Warden; the Honourable James Gibbs; the Honourable L. H. Bayley; the Honourable Maxwell Melvill.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Honourable A. H. Campbell; the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

CHIEFS AND SIRDARS.—Ramchandar Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.

FELLOWS.—Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire; Narayan Dinanathjee, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ballard, R. E., C. B.; the Reverend W. Maule, S. C. L.; Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, Esq.; Munguldass Purshotumdass, Esquire; Cursetjee Nasarwanjee Cama, Esq.; the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji; N. Fernandes, Esq.; J. King, M. A.; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.; Venayekrao's Vasudevjee, Esq.; Venayekrao Gopinathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.; Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.; H. S. Bellairs, M. A.; Doesabhoy Framjee, Esq.; P. B. Kirkham, Esq.; E. H. Percival, Esquire, C. S.; Dustoor Peshuton Byramjee; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarker, M.A.; Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.; the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M. A.; J. B. Lyon, Esq.; Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta, M. A.; Bal Mangesh Wagle, M. A., LL.B.; Captain W. C. Baker, R.E.; Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.; Dhirajram Mathuradass, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Fuller, R. E.; W. Gray, M.B.; Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.; the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M. A.; Shantaram Narayan, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurang, G. G. M. C.; C. E. Chapman, Esq., C. S.; S. A. De Carvalho, G. G. M. C.; W. S. Eccles, Esq.; Khanderao Mulji, Esq.; the Rev. R. Montgomery; Commander G. T. Robinson, I. N.; the Rev. C. W. Wilson, M.A.; Nauroji Fardonji, Esq.; Cursetjee Nasarwanjee Cama, Esq.; Gopal Raoji Tilak, L. C. E.; Harichandra Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C. E.; D. S. Kemp, F. C. S.; W. F. Knopp, Esq.; H. P. LeMessurier, M. A., C.E.; Nana Moroji, Esq.; T. Ormiston, M. I. C. E.; Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson; Rahimtullah Muhammed Sayani, M. A., LL.B.; F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq., C. S.; David Young, M.D.

The audience remained standing till the Vice-Chancellor had taken his seat, and when the Fellows were all seated, the passing of the graces was proceeded with. The graces were supplicated by Deans K. M. Chatfield, Honourable Mr. Tucker, T. W. Ward, and Colonel Kennedy, R.E. The respective Deans, in supplicating the graces, in each case said—" Mr. Chancellor, on behalf of College, I submit the certificate required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a grace for his admission to the degree of ." The Chancellor thereupon asked the Senate—"Doth it please you that this grace be passed?" and the Senate having given its assent, the Chancellor said—"This grace is passed." When the certificates of the degrees were presented to the successful candidate, the candidates were presented one by one to the Chancellor by the Dean of his Faculty, who said—"I present to you , who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of , to which I pray he may be admitted." In handing the certificate to the student, the Chancellor addressed him in an impressive manner in these words—"By the authority conferred upon me as Chancellor of the University, I admit you to the degree of , and I charge you that ever hereafter in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same."

The graces having been passed, the Vice-Chancellor then presented the University prizes to the successful competitors. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal for 1868 was presented to Rastamjee Mervanji Patel, M.A., of Elphinstone College; the Homejee Cursetjee Prize to Jehangiershah Erachshah Kohiyar, of Elphinstone College, and the Ellis Prize to Vishnu Keshav Kunte, College, and the Maharaj Holkar's Madressa, Indore, of H. H. Maharaj Holkar's Madressa, Indore.

The REGISTRAR (MR. JAMES TAYLOR) then declared the following degrees that day conferred—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.
Second Class.

Anant Narayan Athalye	Poona Civil Eng. College.
Gangadhar Anant Athale	Poona Civil Eng. College.
Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai	Poona Civil Eng. College.

BAC. HELOR OF ARTS.
Second Class.

Atchyut Narayan Ajgaonkar	Deccan College.
Ramchandra Govind Ambekar	Deccan College.
Anandrao Sakharam Barve	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Subajirao Chintaman Chitnis	Elphinstone College.
Ramchandra Gopal Deshmukh	Elphinstone College.
Dayabhai Motiram Jahagirdar	Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Parashuram Joshi	Deccan College.
Hari Bhagvant Keskar	Elphinstone College.
Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala	Elphinstone College.
Barzorji Jamshedji Kola	Elphinstone College.
Anandrao Krishnarao Kolhatkar	Elphinstone College.
Ghelabhai Mankikal Laiwala	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Moreshvar Mahajan	Deccan College.
Dayabhai Harjivandas Nanavati	Elphinstone College.
Vinayak Ramchandra Patvardhan	Deccan College.
Behramji Framji Patel	Elphinstone College.
Mancherji Framji Patel	Elphinstone College.
Balaji Bapuji Sane	Elphinstone College.
Edalji Dorabji Tahtali	Elphinstone College.
Raoji Vasudev Tulu	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.
Second Division.

Karshasp Rastamji Dadachanji, M.A.	Govt. Law School.
Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Kashinath Trimbak Telang, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A.	Govt. Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.
First Class.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal	Elphinstone College.
Ambalal Sakarlal Desai	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Tapidas Dayaram Mehta	Elphinstone College.
Kashinath Trimbak Telang	Elphinstone College.

The REGISTRAR then read the following report :—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, held on the 12th January 1869.

The report states the principal results of the University examinations, the number of meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, the endowments to the University, and the more important changes and academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—At this examination, held in November last, 893 candidates were examined, of whom 142 passed the examination.

The successful candidates were sent up by the following schools :—36 by Elphinstone High School; 13 by Poona High School; 13 by Ratnagherry High School; 8 by Baba Gokhale's School, Poona; 7 by Belgaum Sirdar's High School; 7 by Surat High School; 6 by Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution 6 by St. Mary's Institution; 5 by Ahmedabad High School; 5 by Free Church Institution, Nagpore; 4 by Kolapore High School; 3 by Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 3 by Surat Irish Mission School; 2 by Ahmednuggur High School; 2 by Kattiawar High School; 2 by H. H. the Maharaj Holkar Madressa, Indore; 2 by General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 2 by Bombay Proprietary School; 1 by Dhoolia High School; 1 by Gujarath Provincial College; 1 by Hyderabad High School; 1 by Rajkote Anglo-Vernacular School; 1 by Normal School, Nagpore; 1 by Free Church Mission Institution, Poona; 1 by Bombay Scottish High School; 1 by Karachi Mission School, and the remaining 8 had been under private tuition.

Of these, 20 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 14 in Latin, 4 in Portuguese, 43 in Marathi, 52 in Gujarathi, 6 in Canarese, and 1 in Sindhi; 95 candidates were Hindus, 29 Parsis, 9 Portuguese, 4 Europeans, 2 Indo-Britons, 1 a Sindhi, 1 a Jew, and 1 a Muhammedan.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.—There were 100 candidates, and 34 passed the examination. Of these, 25 were from Elphinstone College, and 9 from the Deccan College; 26 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 1 a European, 1 a Sindhi, and 1 a Muhammedan. Of the 100 candidates, 23 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 10 Latin, and 1 Arabic. In special subjects of the examination, 13 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.—Forty-six candidates were examined, of whom 20 passed, all in the second class; 14 being Hindus, and 6 Parsis. Of the candidates, 13 were from Elphinstone College, 6 from the Deccan College, and 1 from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 6 selected Latin as their second language, 9 Sanskrit, 3 Marathi, and 2 Gujarathi. Of selected subjects, 13 passed in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 14 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 11 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Optics and Astronomy, 16 in Political Economy, and 3 in History.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN LANGUAGES.—There were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination in English and Latin in the second class: he was a Parsi from Elphinstone College.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—There was only one candidate, and he failed to pass the examination.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Two candidates were examined, of whom one, a Hindu from Elphinstone College, passed in the second class.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.—There were 16 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 6 passed the examination, and were placed in the second division. Two were Parsis, and four Hindus

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L. M.—There were 9 candidates from Grant College, of whom 5 passed the examination; 2 being Hindus, 1 a Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Mahommedan. One of them was placed in the first division.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.—There were 5 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College. Of these 4 passed, and they were placed in the second division. Two were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 1 a Jew.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L. C. E.—There were 7 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, 3 of whom passed the examination, and were placed in the second division. They were all Hindus.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.—The Syndicate have pleasure in announcing to the Senate that this medal has, for the first time since the institution of the endowment, been awarded, on the recommendation of the judges appointed to examine the competitive Essays on the subject selected for 1868,—viz., "A Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India,"—to Rastamjee Mervanjee Patel, M. A., of Elphinstone College.

For the Medal for 1869, the subject selected was—"The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country." Four Essays were sent in, and the medal has been awarded to Balvant Bhikajee Vakharkar, B. A., of Deccan College.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTAMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.—There was only one competitor for this, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, B.A., of Elphinstone College. The examiners found him "deserving of reward for special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit scholar;" and the scholarship was accordingly awarded to him.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.—The subject announced by the Syndicate for this prize for 1869 was the "Indus." Nine competitive poems were sent in, and the prize has been awarded to Jehangirshah Erachshah Kohiyar, of Elphinstone College.

THE DOOSSOOJEE SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.—Fifty-seven candidates were examined. The first scholarship, of Rs. 25 per mensem and tenable for 3 years, was awarded to Ganesh Janardan Agashe, of Poona High School; and the second, of Rs. 20 per mensem and tenable for 3 years, to Gopal Vishnu Rajvade, of Ratnagherry English School.

THE SOWASJEE JEHANGHEER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.—This scholarship was awarded to Thomas Antonio De-Monte, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for the best examination in Latin at the last Matriculation examination.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The first prize under this new endowment (hereafter referred to), consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, was awarded to Vishnu Keshav Kunte, of His Highness the Maharaj Holkar Madressa, Indore, for his having passed the Matriculation examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Marathi language.

UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, the aggregate number of meetings of the University has been 45, of which 5 have been meetings of the Senate, 20 of the Syndicate, 2 of the Faculty of Arts, 3 of the Faculty of Law, 4 of the Faculty of Medicine, and 2 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering; the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, regulations for the David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship and the Ellis Prize were made by the Senate and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council. Alterations in the subjects of the first and second L. M. Examinations were also made and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council. In the Arts Examinations the *viva voce* in Mathematics at the First Examination in Arts, and the *viva voce* in all the voluntary subjects at the B. A. Examination, have been abolished.

ENDOWMENTS.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.—The Honourable A. D. Sassoon's offer at the last Convocation, of Rs. 5,000 in 5 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the founding of a Hebrew Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, was accepted at a Meeting of the Senate held on the 30th January 1869, with the best thanks of the University.

JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.—Mr. R. M. Bruyeton, Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway, N. E. D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "James Berkley Gold Medal" for Civil Engineering of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a prize of books of a scientific nature to accompany the medal.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the Original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India, offered Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the scholar who on matriculation passes the best examination in any oriental language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved :—

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, as a token, from the Honourable B. H. Ellis, of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

THE HEBBERT AND LA TOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in the Province of Kattiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and La Touche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867, in fight with a band of outlawed Waghcers. At the last Annual Meeting of the Senate, it was unanimously resolved—

That the offer of Rs. 5,000, in Government five per cent. promissory notes from the Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in Kattiawar, for the foundation of a scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and La Touche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Vice Chancellor then delivered the following eloquent address, which was frequently applauded during delivery :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,—I am sure we all deeply regret the absence on this occasion of our Governor, the Right Honourable Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, our Chancellor. The deep interest which His Excellency takes in the prosperity of the University; his ready, eloquent, and effective advocacy of its claims; and the encouragement which he gives to it in various ways, we most highly appreciate. We all deeply sympathise with the object of his absence, that of welcoming, along with our distinguished Viceroy the Earl Mayo and the other magnates of this great country, the second son of our most Gracious and Illustrious Queen Victoria to the shores of India. We ourselves (I venture to speak not only for this large assembly, but for the whole of the West of India) most cordially join in that welcome. We, the dwellers on "Cambay's strand," unite our most cordial felicitations with those of our fellow-subjects so" journing near "Ganges' golden wave," on the arrival, in this distant land, of our Sailor Prince, who is gracefully carrying the expression of the imperial and personal interest of Her Majesty in all her subjects to the remotest places of the globe. We go farther than this, and humbly beg His Royal Highness to spare as much time as he conveniently can for this most populous and rapidly growing city, with its numerous and diversified tribes and tongues congregated together, with its capacious and beautiful harbour, with a commerce the most valuable of the "Greater Britain" needing the protection of the Royal Navy, with most curious and instructive antiquities within easy reach, some of which extend back beyond the Christian era, and with the most picturesque and sublime scenery in its neighbouring isles, hills, and mountains.

Before making a few general remarks on our University and its varied studies, and the prospects of education in India, especially in its higher departments, I shall briefly advert to the report which has now been read, by order of the Syndicate, by our valued Registrar, Mr. Taylor. That report, generally speaking, we must all feel to be satisfactory and even gratifying. The only qualification which some may be disposed to make of this remark may have reference to the results of one or two of the examinations held this season, which have not altogether come up to our expectations. It has certainly been a disappointment, for example, to the public as well as to ourselves that, of 803 candidates who presented themselves for matriculation, only 142 have successfully passed the examination, while of 600 candidates last year, 250 passed; and that of 100 undergraduates who presented themselves at the First Examination in Arts, only 34 have passed this year, while of 77 candidates last year, 40 passed. I am not prepared to say or insinuate in this place, that any fault exists in any quarter in connection with these results. Possibly the great body of the candidates who appeared for trial were on no reasonable expectancy fit for entrance into the University. Possibly some incidental errors of system may have been made by some of the examiners (competent and conscientious though they assuredly are) either in constructing their questions or assigning their marks. The time allotted for answering each paper is only three hours, and demands should not be made in excess of this time. Candidates are entitled to the benefit of each of their answers in so far as they are correct, while deductions, of course, are to be made for errors and defects. Possibly the instructions given to the examiners by the Syndicate should be extended, or a conference of certain classes of examiners, as of those both in the first and second languages, before the questions to be given are printed, and before the results of examination are declared. Translations made from English into the Oriental languages, and from the Oriental languages into English, are certainly a test of the knowledge of English, as well as are the questions put and answered only in English. Our most satisfactory examination in Arts this year was that for the degree of B.A., at which 20 of 46 candidates passed. The other examinations do not require any special remark. The public, I think, may have confidence, from the very strictness practised, in the proficiency of our graduates, to whatever faculty they belong. I distinctly see, both from the feeling which I observe among students and the improving appearances of the colleges, a great increase of graduates in Medicine, Law, and Civil Engineering, who doubtless will promptly obtain employment and remuneration for the services which they may render to Government or the community.

All our prizes and scholarships, we have reason to believe, have been salutary stimulants of study and exertion during the past year, a circumstance which must be pleasing to their liberal founders. The essay which gained the Manockjee Limji Gold Medal for 1868 is a very creditable production. Though it is not an object with our University to give instruction in the more mechanical of the fine arts, for which we have in Bombay a separate school founded and endowed by the Jamsetjee family, we have given encouragement to the study of architecture, in connection with engineering, by prescribing the subject of this essay. We have done this remembering the architectural achievements of India in past ages, and that still

ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.

The physical geography of India, viewed in connection with its history, the subject of the essay for 1869, belongs to our course of instruction. Our Sanskrit Scholarships, endowed by Mr. Bhugvandas Purushottumdas, by Mr. Vinayakrao Jagannath Shanskarshet, and by Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, C.S.I., have proved to be very useful. So, doubtless, will be the prize in books established through the liberality of one of our European Fellows, the Honourable Mr. Ellis, who will be long remembered in the Bombay Presidency as a wise, faithful, and efficient administrator, and the first successful advocate of an educational cess for this country.

The Sassoon endowment for a Hebrew Scholarship was noticed at last Convocation. The regulations formed for that scholarship will, we hope, encourage the study of a most ancient language, on the highest grounds of undying importance.

Most gratifying to all our feelings is the commemoration through this University of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, one of our first Fellows. Looking to the Sahyâdri Mountains (literally, the "Range of Difficulty") in our neighbourhood, with the courageous eye of true practical science, he determined to do his best to carry over them a pathway for our steam-carriages, acting perseveringly on the determined resolution,

"Invenium viam aut faciam."

His efforts, through the aid of Providence, were crowned with the success which we all appreciate; and we now surmount, what at one time were the almost unpassable barrier-walls of the Dakhan, in about an hour and a quarter, luxuriously seated in fleet conveyances, with nothing to do by ourselves but to look out from the windows of our convenient apartments, and admire in our ascent the sublimities of height added to height, and depth added to depth, and clothed with all the diversified vegetable drapery of the tropics. It is pleasing to remember the delight which Mr. Berkley took in the work of himself and his able associates as it advanced; and how eloquently and forcibly he descanted upon it in this hall before the Mechanics' Institution, of which he was the president and ornament, and before the public of Bombay.

With respect for the judicious liberality of the Chiefs of Junagadh and Nawanagar, and with tender interest in the loss of the young but promising and brave officers Hebbert and La Touche who fell at the Tobar Hill, we must contemplate the endowment which their Highnesses have offered and we have accepted.

I hope that the regulations, now due, for the Gold Medal in Law, commemorative of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Forbes, one of the most accomplished members of our Civil Service, and the ingenious, inquisitive, and successful historian of Gujarat, who has done for that interesting and important province what Colonel Tod has done for Rajputana, will soon be submitted to the Senate.

Since I came into this room there has been put into my hands a gold medal denominated the Chancellor's Medal and presented to us by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. It is a very beautiful and massive medal; and reflects much credit on the Bombay Mint, where it was executed. I am sure it will be highly appreciated by the youth of this University, and I hope that when we meet here next year, the Chancellor himself will have the power to put into the hands of some successful student this token of his high regard for this University.

To advert now to more general matters connected with our University: I would say that the list of our Fellows represents every class of the community, European and native, able to do it service, including, besides those appointed *jure dignitatis*, gentlemen of University culture and training; of intimate acquaintance with the Oriental languages, manners, and customs; of legal, scientific, medical, and engineering skill and experience; of special influence in large sections of the native community; of generous liberality to the University as an institution; of qualification as examiners of our entrants and candidates for degrees; and of marked success in our own graduation, or of local academical distinction before this University was formed. Now, when we have obtained such an extended constituency as that which we possess, the annual appointments to the Senate need not perhaps be so large as they have been for some years past. It is a great mistake to appoint to our fellowship gentlemen, whether natives or Europeans, for the mere enhancement of their social position in the community.

Our bye-laws regulating our curriculum of study have been very carefully framed, and should not be interfered with without much deliberate consideration, and without being subjected to the test of experience. I think that for our matriculation examination the prescription of a course of reading in general history in one or other of our most approved authors (as Fraser-Tytler, Dr. Schmitz, Dr. Taylor, and Dr. White) would be better, because more comprehensive and generalized, than the prescription by the Syndicate of the four select histories of Greece, Rome, England, and India, now in use. To this general history I think we should add, under the heading of "General Knowledge," some elementary knowledge of the classification of animals, and of the geological formations revealed in the crust of the earth. Dr. Oldham, the able and enterprising head of the Geological Survey of India, has justly complained to the Government of India of the want of even the most rudimental knowledge of natural history on the part of many who might otherwise find employment connected with that survey, profitable both to themselves and the State. Independently of the improvement of their observational powers, our young men, by such a study of the works of God as I now venture to recommend, would confer great advantages on their native land. We may be assured that the mineral resources of India will not be fully discovered and brought to light till the sons of India themselves receive at least such an amount of elementary instruction as that at which I have just hinted. I may venture to say, from personal knowledge, that His Excellency the Viceroy feels much interest in this matter, as he does in everything likely to call forth the natural resources of this great and marvellous country.

After our next examinations no cognisance, according to our present bye-laws, will be taken of the vernacular languages of India in connection with our higher examinations. In common with some of our best linguists and educationists, European and native, I personally regret this circumstance, though I cordially rejoice in the signal success which has attended our introduction and extended use of the classical languages both of the West and of the East. Of these classical languages the best for style, and the simple, chaste, and appropriate expression of thought, are the Latin and Greek; the best for philological science and research is the Sanskrit; the best (as an ancient tongue) for elevation and sublimity, the Hebrew, with its cognates; and the best for richness, power and delicacy, and universality of application, the English drawn from many sources. We deliberately include the English among the classical languages. Jacob Grimm has justly pronounced it one of the most noble ever used for human utterance. It contains wonderful and undying creations and compositions, such as those of our Shakespeare and Milton, which will be read and studied to the ends of the earth. I much regret that we have not yet included the Persian in the list of our prescribed classical languages. The proposal to put it in this position was lost in the Senate only by a single vote; and it may be yet renewed with the prospect of success, as some who voted against it are prepared to withdraw from it their opposition. Let all dubitants in this case listen to what Max Müller says of the Persian :—

"As to Persian; this was long the language of the most civilized and most advanced nation in Asia. In the first centuries of the Islam, Persians were the teachers of Arabs, and among the early Arabic authors, many names are found of Persian origin. Persian literature again was the only source where, in the East, a taste for the more refined branches of poetry could be satisfied, whether through originals or by the medium of translations. In fact, Persian was for a long time the French of Asia, and it is still used there as the language of diplomatic correspondence. Hence many terms connected with literary subjects, or referring to the occupations of a society more advanced in civilization, or of Persian, *i. e.* of Arian origin." To this it has to be added, that the principal Muhammadan histories of India are in Persian; and that many Persian words are found in the Urdu, Kurdish, Turkish, and other Caucasian languages. It affords abundant scope for study, from the grand epic of Firdausi of the commencement of the eleventh century down to the latest authors of Ispahan and Teheran. It is through it that we have to arrive at the definite meaning of many Zend and Pehlvi words still but imperfectly understood.

Of our professional studies, legal, medical, and engineering, modifications founded on experience will doubtless require from time to time to be made. A new degree in Law, that of Licentiate in Law, has been asked by some of our undergraduates. It will, I presume, be the duty of the faculty of Law to advise us, in the first instance at least, as to the disposal of this application. I hope that the faculty of Civil Engineering will receive important accessions by the introduction into it of the eminent professional gentlemen just nominated members of our senate by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I would now, in conclusion, say a word on the progress of the higher education in Western India, during the forty-one years that I have been connected with this country. I may say that I witnessed its commencement, for when I arrived in this place there were only about eighty native boys learning the rudiments of English in the Native Education Society's School patronized by Government, and about the same number in private seminaries in the town and island. I remember hearing the gallant, generous, brave and learned soldier, and accomplished and successful political officer, Sir John Malcolm, encouraging the native gentlemen to persevere in the work thus feebly begun, that there might be a constituency for the Elphinstone Professors, selected from home, when they might arrive. I remember welcoming to Bombay the first Elphinstone professor, Dr. John Harkness, who arrived in my own fellow-students and friends at the University of Edinburgh, as were Mr. Eisdale the first academical instructor in English and the western sciences in Poona, and Dr. Morehead, the first Principal of our Grant Medical College. At his first lecture, which was an excellent one, Dr. Harkness had present, with others, only some half dozen of students, a couple of whom were lent to him for the occasion from the Mission Institution which I myself had before this been instrumental in founding. The original supply of students for the higher or Collegiate Department of the Elphinstone, or Government Institution, was principally the production of two most accomplished and devoted teachers from Scotland, Messrs. Bell and Henderson, afterwards constituted professors, and of whose success in teaching, united with that of Dr. Harkness and Mr. Orlebar, a mathematical professor from Oxford, such men as the late Bhau Daji and Messrs. Dadoba Pandorang and Vinayak Vasudeva are the monuments, as Professor Keru Lakhsman, one of the most accomplished and advanced mathematicians in India, is of Mr. Eisdale's work at Poona. For a time, although all this, both in this presidency and in the neighbouring states, by the multiplication of most able collegiate instructors, I refer you, gentlemen of the Senate, to the Reports of the Director of Public Instruction, to the Reports of the various Missionary Institutions and Educational societies, and to our own Calendars, ample provision was made for the University, and the University has given a great impulse to the higher education in all our provinces. It has done more than this. It has introduced a great improvement into the quality of that education. The books prescribed embrace the literature and science of the West and India, without those eliminations in deference to prejudice and fear of charge which were too often formerly made, especially in the Government seminaries. The consequences are the extension of the knowledge of what is of most importance, a comparison of the different courses of thought and discussion and historical representation, the generation of a more catholic and tolerant spirit, the extension and improvement of the native press and native authorship, the advancement of popular education embracing that of females so long neglected, the awakening of salutary inquiry about the duty, the deliverance and the destiny of man, and the commencement and progress of important reforms in the Indian community, having respect both to the present life and that which is to come. With reference to these matters I was struck with a remark made to me a few years ago by a most acute and observant native gentleman, one of the first Fellows of our University, the late Mr. Jagannath Shankarshet. "We must be prepared," he said, "to take the natural consequences of education as well as the gift itself." What is here witnessed is perhaps more conspicuously revealed in another of the sister presidencies, I mean that of Bengal. I do not specially allude to any new religious organizations which have been there formed, on which I do not wish to make any observations in this place, either approbatory or condemnatory. Let us remember that India is an empire with various tribes and tongues of mutual peculiarities and even uncongenialities, and not a single homogeneous and consolidated nation. It has several distinct and marked centres of diffusive illumination and civilization. Among these Calcutta, the capital of the North-West Provinces, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras are the chief. Let Calcutta and its acute, ingenious, and in intellectual life not inactive Babus (I have no sympathy with the exaggerated and distorted caricature of them made by the great Macaulay) act vigorously on Bengal, Behar, Tirahut and Gorissa, and the interesting and but recently appreciated sub-Himalayan provinces lying to its North and north-east. Let Allahabad, aided by Delhi and Onde, act effectively on the great river valleys, which were once the seats of ancient Indian power and empire. Let Lahore, with its sturdy and determined races, deal with the whole country, and its environs, of the Panchanada, now the Punjab, so often referred to in the most ancient Indian song. Let Bombay, with the irrepressible power of its people, occupy itself with the fair provinces of the Maharashtra, in the fullest sense of the word, whether under European or Native government, the fertile lands of Gujarat, the less productive Sindh, the country of the lower Indus; and let Madras have the whole of the Dravidian provinces to the south, so separated by language from the northern province, and in which it has already accomplished no small measure of good. Let us everywhere provoke one another to zeal and good works. Let us be Friends of India to its farthest extent, asking the blessing of God on all our endeavours as an empire, as a people, and as supporters of educational, philanthropic, and divine enterprize, to promote its well-being. Let us who are Britons, particularly remember the providential obligations imposed upon us by our wonderful, and, to a great extent, unsought acquisition of power in this great and wondrous land. Let the diffusion and maintenance of light, life, and love be our endeavour, and continuous and bliss-giving work.

Be these thy trophies, QUEEN OF MANY ISLES,
On these high heaven shall shed indulgent smiles.
First by thy guardian voice to India led,
Shall truth divine her tearless victories spread;
Wide and more wide, the heaven born light shall stream,
New realms from these shall catch the blissful theme."

—(Loud and continued applause.)

After a pause, the Vice Chancellor formally dissolved the Convocation, and the procession of Fellows was reformed, and marched back to the Durbar Room.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

THE medal presented to the University by H. E. the Governor, referred to in the Vice Chancellor's address to the Senate at the Convocation, will, we believe, be competed for next year. It is a heavy massive decoration in gold. On the obverse are the University arms, and on the inverse side is the following inscription :—

Presented by
H. E.
The Right Honourable
Sir W. Seymour V. Fitzgerald,
G. C. S. I., P. C., D. C. L.,
Chancellor of the University
and
Governor of
Bombay,
1870.

In the first line surmounting and partly surrounding the above inscription are the words "The Chancellor's Medal," by which name the decoration will be known. The name of the winner will be inscribed on the margin. The workmanship of the medal is very fine, and certainly is highly creditable to H. M.'s mint, Bombay, where it was executed. It is of pure gold and weight upwards of eleven tolas, so that its value in gold is about Rs. 170.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

ALTHOUGH the Maharajah of Cashmere had not timely notice from the Supreme Government to enable him to attend at Calcutta to meet the royal visitor on arrival, yet His Highness purposes to pay his devoirs to the prince on his visit to Lahore. The Maharajah intends to leave Jummoo in February.—*Mofussilite.*

A GRAND Provincial Ball is to be given at Lahore, in the Montgomery Hall, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on arrival, and officers of this division will be glad to learn that the Major General has kindly granted leave to all officers who may wish to attend, provided, we presume, duty will admit.—*Ibid.*

CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of c

THE DECLINE OF JOINT-STOCK ENTERPRISE.

(*Spectator*, Dec. 18.)

THE English are supposed to be a practical people, but they seem wholly unable to solve the very practical problem just now before them—the invention of an effective scheme for the management of Commercial Companies. That is, as we believe, the weak point in our commercial position. Trade is not bad except in Lancashire where the millowners cannot get cotton cheap enough to create that virtually limitless demand which alone can give them profit on their capital. They are overbuilt for a limited demand, and cannot extend it adequately except by a cheapness which the price of the raw material forbids. Most other trades, however, are doing well, and the country is saving money fast. The deposits in the banks are getting swollen beyond all precedent, the price of all foreign securities, and especially of Colonial bonds and Indian stocks, is extremely high, ten per cent. higher in many cases than in 1866; the prices paid for preferential railway securities strike us as preposterous, some of the shares yielding barely four per cent.; the only popular speculation, telegraph cables, is beginning to be overdone, and there are signs of an approaching glut of capital. On the other hand, joint-stock enterprise is depressed to the last degree. Nothing which demands combined action can be successfully attempted. Undertaking after undertaking is postponed, because nobody with money will look at anything which is to be managed by directors, or which involves a difficulty in testing the precise position of affairs. A new railway is looked upon very much as a new swindle might be, and the greatest want of the hour,—cheap country railways, tramways in fact, with heavy gradients and no speed,—cannot be provided, though they might raise rentals all over England by 7s. 6d. an acre. The principle of insurance, the most fertile ever introduced into commerce, lies unworked, though there are entire fields of labour in which it might produce both individual profit and public good; while as to speculations proper, projects for new enterprises of the trading kind, nobody will listen to them for a moment. There is a distinct diminution of the readiness to employ money in combination with others, a diminution so great that railway debentures paying four per cent. are more sought than railway shares paying five. The latter involve confidence in management, and nobody has confidence any more.

A good deal of all this distrust, which is costing the saving classes at least one-third of the incomes their capital ought to earn, is due, no doubt, to the recent revelations of commercial immorality. Shareholders think half their directors will steal and the other half will be too negligent to prevent them. Something, too, may be due to the point of which the *Times* always makes so much, the reluctance of wealthy men to engage in undertakings in which any shareholder can, if he pleases, "take them into court," to their extreme annoyance, expense, and loss of credit, but to the profit of the suitor. That game has been played recently to a considerable extent, and, no doubt, helps to frighten away capital, just as it is frightened away by any other species of uncertainty. But do not both these causes resolve themselves into a third, the marvellous imperfection of the machinery by which men in England with money to invest attempt to control their own affairs? It would be difficult in any country to devise a more cumbrous in practice than the regular English plan of organizing a company. The governing body is always a committee, supposed to be elected by the shareholders, but really elected, in the first instance, by the promoters, and subsequently by co-optation; for the most part unpaid, or paid by fees for attendances which only take responsibility from the real head; and responsible only to a mass meeting assembled twice a year, sure to be more or less packed, and even if not packed, absolutely incapable of exercising the smallest effective control. The shareholders have no leaders, no rules of debate, no organization, and till the crash comes and a committee of inquiry can be elected, no trustworthy information. In many companies they cannot even talk, each man knowing quite well that if he asks the question he ought to ask he will compromise the credit of the company—that is, his own—and in none is there any provision for real debate. That such a system should ever have worked is a strong testimony to the trustfulness of investors, and, of course, the moment they are frightened, the moment that trustfulness is gone, it collapses with a crash. It cannot be based on principles which every shareholder in his individual capacity most resolutely eschews, on a binding etiquette of unlimited confidence in unpaid agents whom he did not select, does not know, and cannot remove. Why should he be so trustful? In other words, why should not Smith, as shareholder, do to Smith, confide his business to the most competent man he can find, pay him highly, and look after him as sharply as he can afford? We quite admit that a mass meeting cannot look after anybody, but why should the ultimate power rest with a mass meeting which is no mass meeting at all? We are not familiar to our readers, should not every company have a governor and court of proprietors, the latter meeting monthly, and consisting exclusively of shareholders, with more than, say, a thousand pounds of the concern? Power always falls into the long run, to the paid manager, and why should not the shareholders, acting through a somewhat exclusive court, press directly upon him? That is the English system of doing all public business, and there is no reason for abandoning it in private affairs. The American plan, by which the president alone is the direct representative of the shareholders, and gives him a veto, is better than ours,—in fact, is the plan which has so improved the position of the Great Eastern Railway, only a little formalized. The management of great companies would, under such a system, become a profession, with professional rules; and a successful one would be sought after as the head traffic-manager is now. The old East India Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Bank of England have got along for centuries without cheating their shareholders, and without unlimited liability either. There must be modes of managing companies under which trustfulness could be exchanged for confidence, and it is not the credit of commercial ability that every new company tries to run in the old groove. Why, there is a plan as old as England, which would work better than the present one,—the plan of appointing a visitor, with absolute right of inquiry into everything at specified intervals, but no other connection with the company. Of course a stiff auditor, holding the position which Mr. Juland Danvers holds towards Indian railways, would be infinitely more useful, but we are endeavouring to meet the perverse distrust of the state which, it is asserted, all investors feel, and which is certainly felt by a large proportion of them, by some wise method. Why not have visitors, with right of entry into every managing board in the kingdom (if such entry were accepted by the shareholders) would restore confidence to all men with money to invest; for, idiots as shareholders usually are, they are barely stupid enough to remain in companies which decline to submit to inspection, more especially as it need not, if combined with the institution of a court of proprietors, involve any publicity at all. The visitor's appeal, if things were going wrong, would be to them; and if they like to lose their own money, well and good.

We have spoken so far only of Trading Companies, companies in which public money—money, that is, of bondholders,—is not involved, or no much further. It is the case of private firms; but with regard to all joint companies we would go much further. Deposit, insurance offices, friendly societies, any company whose failure must strain others than its own constituents, ought to undergo and to pay for a half-yearly audit of the most thorough kind by an officer appointed by the state. Depositors, policyholders, and annuitants are refused by such companies the rights of examining for themselves, and the state is as much bound to take care of them as of lunatics or children; and, in fact, does in certain cases so take care, refusing corporate rights to all friendly societies which will not submit their accounts to Mr. Tidd Pratt, whose comments thereupon are not infrequently of the most outspoken character. Mr. Pratt's clients are not nearly so unable to care of themselves as the widows who are, in most cases, benefited by policies, or as the mass of depositors in a country bank. The objection to official inspection does not come from them, but from those to whom such inspection would be inconvenient or humiliating; and so long as they prevail, so long will the owners of small capitals be debarred from easily sharing in the profits of trade, and so long will the country suffer the loss of the enormous waste of security for combined enterprise. The extent of that loss must be enormous, about the difference between 4½ per cent. and 8 per cent. upon the annually accumulated capital of the country.

A DOG'S FIDELITY CAUSING ITS MASTER'S DEATH.

—An extraordinary death, by drowning, occurred in the river Mersey lately. Thomas Bellis, a young man residing at Tranmere, near Birkenhead, was in a small boat, in company with a friend, Samuel Jones, the mate of the Alma Coppock schooner, which was lying in the river. They intended to row to the schooner to pass the night there, but in crossing Tranmere slip, where the current is very strong, the boat capsized. Jones, who is a good swimmer, would have been able to save his friend, but Bellis's dog, which had accompanied them in the boat, got on his master's back, and Jones, in attempting to unfasten the hand to support Bellis, the dog flew at him savagely and bit him. The result was that Bellis was drowned.

IN "Table Talk," for last July, I spoke of the paper read by M. Martin before the Societe Therapeutique de France, on the culture of the sunflower as a specific against intermittent fevers, and of the success of the experimental planting of sunflowers in the fenny districts, by Rochefort and by the Dutch, in order to neutralise the deleterious effects of marshy exhalations. These experiments, coupled with M. Martin's statements, have induced the Minister of Agriculture and the head of the Sanitary Bureau in the Department of Interior of Italy to promote measures for the cultivation of sunflowers in the most fever-stricken districts in that kingdom, and for thereby providing natural disinfectants of the miasma that causes intermittent fevers. I also spoke (in the place above referred to) of the popular idea, that the sunflower always turns its face toward the sun; and I quoted from Moore and others to that effect; but I showed that such an idea was quite a mistaken one, and must be consigned to the limbo of vulgar errors. Any one who takes the trouble to look at a bed of sunflowers will soon see for himself that the broad discs of bloom turn to every part of the compass. The well-known laziness of the poet Thomson might prevent him from using any slight exertion to investigate this matter, and therefore led him to accept the formularity ready provided for his poetical similes, and to write thus:—

> But one, the lofty follower of the sun
> Sad when he sets, shuts up her yellow leaves,
> Drooping all night; and when he warm returns,
> Points her enamoured bosom to his ray.

This is all very pretty, and the customary sort of thing in imaginative verse, but is, nevertheless, quite untrue in fact, I am surprised to see that a thoughtful Caithness lady author, like Miss Dora Greenwell, should slide into the during use in her poem, "Carmina Crucis," published third part of last year, 1869. At the beginning of the sunflower, and, indeed, she speaks in the character of a describes the constancy, which I need not here quote, face fully fixed upon the sun—which the flower keeps its the passage is well wrought out, the spiritual imagery of gested that it should be governed before more to be re-

THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—While from a general point of view it would be impossible to add any information concerning the Suez Canal which has not already been supplied by your very able correspondent, it appears to me that some notes of the inaugural ceremony may not be uninteresting from one who approached Egypt from the East, and considered the canal in relation to our possessions in India and China.

As you are aware, policy or circumstances which were beyond control prevented Great Britain from being represented as became the nation which of all others is most interested in the canal. The representative chosen, the subdued position of the British flag and name of Great Britain among the decorations erected throughout Egypt, formed a most painful portion of the spectacle to many of Her Majesty's subjects present, and an utterly unintelligible exhibition to the representatives of other nations who do not wish us ill. The time, it appeared, had come for the French to have their revenge on perfidious Albion, and the delicate introduction of England in a subordinate position, which they know so well how to arrange, was far more severe than no appearance whatever. It is impossible to say that we have not deserved all this, after the efforts made from the very commencement to thwart the French in the construction of the canal. They have taught us that England can no longer condemn an undertaking by refusing to take part in it, and it was not unnatural that they should desire to proclaim their triumph. Of course, as it was determined that England should play an obscure part in the ceremony, it was natural that India should be left out altogether. Not a single invitation reached India from England, and, to all appearance, she was the last country in the world to be in any way affected by the canal. The opportunity of sending some of the leading Chiefs in State to witness the fêtes and receive the hospitality of the Khedive, which they would have been so well able to appreciate and to enjoy so fully, was lost. Abdel Kadir, of Algerian celebrity, was there, and was paid every possible honour, and had they been present the Indian chiefs would have learnt many valuable lessons by a visit to Egypt, where they would have seen European civilization flourishing under a Mahomedan ruler of great enlightenment. At the same time, it is true that they would have seen England occupying a meagre position among other nations, and for that reason it was, perhaps, fortunate that only an Ameer of Scinde was by accident present on the occasion. As our policy to all is most puzzling, it would have been impossible to expect that Asiatics should understand it rightly.

Even a Frenchman persisted that our real fear was for the colonies of Ascension and St. Helena, and was corrected by one of his fellow-countrymen, who declared, with slightly less error, that our mercantile fleet of sailing vessels was the real bone of contention. I do not myself pretend to understand British diplomacy in the East. I can only see and point out emphatically that from the outset we have been playing the game of our rivals, and continue doing so. The existing position of the French in Egypt was open for us to occupy. The Khedive, there is every reason to believe, would have preferred us to the French, but, on our somewhat selfish refusal, he allowed French influence to be paramount in Egypt.

The intrinsic value of that position is, I believe, greatly exaggerated, but the aggregate value of all the European nations other than British in Egypt is very great. As regards the canal, they are quite prepared between them to take up the trade with the East should we persist in waiting until Peninsular and Oriental or similar steamers can pass through safely. During the progress of the fêtes there was the opportunity of meeting many foreigners connected with trade and the various continental steamer companies. They appeared all to have determined to build steamers suitable for the trade through the canal to India and China.

The competition will be great, and if England desires to preserve her existing trade-relations with the East, there must be some more substantial movement than addresses from chambers of commerce or provincial meetings. India will master little of the cotton and exports generally go to England or are diverted elsewhere *en route*. The opportunity opened to her will, under any circumstances, prove of the greatest value if only the Indian Government rises to the occasion. Much remains to be accomplished in connection with Suez, for instance, docks are not finished, while the port works at Bombay still remain on paper. Again, in the same year the Suez Canal and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were commenced; one is to all intents and purposes complete, the other, so far as it is complete, has to be reconstructed, and, so far as it is incomplete, has yet to be opened.

And yet we would sneer at French engineering. But some of those present in Egypt lately will, I am convinced, have seen sufficient to disillusion them of foregone prejudices regarding the Suez Canal. They will have seen the necessity of promptly connecting a vessel in its direction. But we must do more than this, we must not be outdone in feats of engineering by the French or the Americans. The route by the Suez Canal will take the place of the Cape route, the old long sea voyage, but we must still have our overland route and utilize to the influence of the Sultan to construct rapidly a railway to India; and only when that is done shall we thoroughly recover our position in Europe or Asia. There is another point to which I would allude. It was often remarked that the people of Egypt are harassed by the severe taxation of their Government; and many persons not unnaturally persisted in comparing Asiatics with Europeans—fellahs under tropical circumstances with those they see around them at home—and in this way easily allowed their sympathies to be aroused. The true comparison, of course, is between the Egyptian and the Indian ryot. Under severe taxation, I can say that the Egyptian people flourish under it to a very marvellous extent. During the last ten years they have progressed much more than the inhabitants of British India. They are better clothed, they feed better, they enjoy generally a greater civilization than the untaxed Indian. The army is better equipped, better quartered, better fed, better armed, equipped, and horsed than the native army of India, excepting two or three favoured regiments.

In addition to the Great Salt Water Canal and the Sweet Water Canal, numerous irrigation canals have been constructed. If taxation is doing all this, it might perhaps be merciful to tax the poor fellahs in India, and so arrive at the pockets of their rich employers, or rather owners, for what are called slaves in Egypt, in India exist more in the shape of ryots. If the Sultan, whose advisers know so well how to work upon British sentiment, desires to see less taxation in Egypt, let him remit all tribute, and give an account of the sums of money he has received directly and indirectly at Constantinople from Egypt; let him then state what equivalent he has conferred on the land or people of the Khedive for that money, and what advantage the poor taxed people at Egypt would lose by a severance of the existing connexion between the Porte and Egypt.

Such, sir, to my mind are some of many morals and questions to be gathered from the recent international meeting in Egypt, and the greatest of all may, perhaps, thus be summed up,—that if we determine on undertaking no new enterprize, we must not try and prevent others from entering on it. We must not play the part of the dog in the manger.—I beg to remain, sir, yours, &c., D. J. S.

December 13.

THE FAITHFUL LOVERS.

I'd been away from her three years—about that—
And I returned to find my Mary true,
And though I'd question her, I did not doubt that
It was unnecessary so to do.

'Twas by the chimney-corner we were sitting,
"Mary," said I, "have you been always true?"
"Frankly," she says, just pausing in her knitting,
"I *don't* think I've unfaithful been to you;
But for the three years past I'll tell you what
I've been to you, then say if I've been true or not."

"When first you left, my grief was uncontrollable,
Alone I mourned my miserable lot,
And all who saw me thought me inconsolable,
Till Captain Clifford came from Aldershott;
To flirt with him amused me while 'twas new,
I don't count *that* unfaithfulness. Do you?

"The next—oh! let me see—was Frankie Phipps,
I met him at my uncle's, Christmas-tide;
And 'neath the mistletoe, where lips meet lips,
He gave me his first kiss"—and here she sighed;
"We stayed six weeks at uncle's—how time flew!
I don't count *that* unfaithfulness. Do you?

"Lord Cecil Fossmote, only twenty-one,
Lent me his horse to ride, now we rode and raced!
We scoured the downs—we rode to hounds—such fun!
And often was his arm about my waist—
That was, to lift me up or down. But who
Would count *that* as unfaithfulness? Do you?

"Do you know Reggy Vere? Ah, how he sings!
We used to meet at a good many dinner
He gave me, look, the first of these two rings.
When we were lost in Cliefden woods together.
Ah, what a happy time we spent, we two!
I don't count *that* unfaithfulness to you.

"I've yet another ring from him. D'you see
The plain gold circlet that is shining here?"
I took her hand: "Oh, Mary! Can it be
That you"——. Quoth she, "That I am Mrs. Vere.
I don't count *that* unfaithfulness. Do you?"
I said I replied, "*for I am married, too.*"

—*Illustrated London News.*

AT a meeting of the French Corps Legislatif, on the 9th ultimo, M. Rochefort complained of the "course of tactics inaugurated by the head of the State at the opening of the chambers, when laughter greeted his (the speaker's) name." This complaint is said to have been met by loud interruption, and marks of disapprobation which did not tend to mollify M. Rochefort, for he exclaimed, "If I am an object of ridicule, I never went so far as to walk about with a tame eagle on my shoulder and a piece of bacon fixed to my hat!" Reading hardly need to be told the allusion here is to the appearance the present Napoleon made when he landed at Boulogne.

THERE is a pendant to the anecdote given in your November number of the gentleman who smelled "Something on Fire," which was told me long ago by one of the actors in the scene, the late Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield. When he was a young man, holding a country curacy, the celebrated Dr. Parr, who lived at no great distance, used sometimes to ride over and take an early dinner with him, *dite* 4 p.m. On one of these occasions the reverend quester-in was overtaken by heavy rain, and reached his destination in a dripping condition. The curate took him immediately into his bedroom, where there was a good fire supplied, and, while he returned to the adjoining sitting-room to finish the sermon on which he had been employed when the interruption occurred. Presently the Doctor re-entered, arrayed in his friend's dressing gown and slippers, with a night cap pulled over his ears, and seated himself by the fire with a book to beguile the time till dinner should be announced, his host continuing absorbed in his occupation. Ten minutes or so went by in silence, when Dr. Parr raised his head, gave one or two preliminary sniffs, and then looking round, lisped out in a tone of deep interest, "Gooth for dinner, Thum?" "I really don't know, Doctor,—I hope there may be. My housekeeper knows you are fond of goose." Another silence, broken only by the scratching of the pen. The appetizing odour of a savoury roast pervades the apartment more and more. "I'm sure it's a goothe, Thum," says the Doctor, smacking his lips. "Dinner's ready, please, sir," said the maid, opening the door. Up jumped the hungry guest, and hurried into the bedroom to don the clothes he had left near the stove to dry. Horror of horrors! what fatal sight met his eye? His cherished head-gear, his well-curled, powdered, and pomatumed wig lay in the fender frizzling, in its own fat, and while browning nicely before the fire, exhaled the odour which had so tickled his

MORE ABOUT TOBACCO.

BY A LADY.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART I.

AN article of mine which appeared in *Once a Week*, Feb. 10th, 1867, containing an account of a visit to a tobacco factory, involved me in a rather curious correspondence: numerous writers of letters sent to me through the editor, not being aware that it was a lady whom they challenged to prove certain statements.

But the correspondence was a stimulus to further inquiry and research, and tobacco being an article of world-wide interest, the result of my investigations is here presented to the reader. Though neither John S. Mill nor Miss Becker has claimed the use of this drug as one of woman's privileges, yet the last few years having been an era in the history of woman's social status as well as an era in the history of tobacco, a woman claims not only to write upon the subject, but, from the very fact that she has no practical experience to guide her pen, she also claims the indulgence of the reader. For if these tobacco gleanings prove superficial—suggestive rather than conclusive—they have at least been carefully culled, and honestly and impartially arranged.

The use of narcotic drugs to lull the senses, and to dispel those fits of despondency to which man in all parts of the world is subject, would appear to be of great antiquity.

If we except the *nepenthe* of the ancient poets, to Indian hemp (*Cunabis Sativa*) may, perhaps, be traced the earliest records of this species of indulgence, though some writers suppose that tobacco itself was not unknown in pre-historic times. Herodotus describes the Scythians as burning Indian hemp on hot stones, under a tightly closed tent of woollen felt or fleece, and inhaling the fumes until they became "transported with delight,"* or, as another translator has it, until they "howled aloud for joy." The Chinese claim to have been smokers for many ages. Meyen, a traveller in China, speaks of sculptures on which he observed the same kind of pipe as that now in use; but the precise age of these monuments is not proved, and the pipes may have been used for opium smoking. However inseparable from the eastern picture of our day are the narghile, the hooka, and the chibouk, there seems to be no well authenticated evidence, either from oriental writings or from ancient monuments that any instrument answering the purpose of a pipe was in use among the ancients; neither do we find in Holy Writ any allusion to the use of drugs which affect the senses in the manner of opium, hemp, or tobacco; but of intoxication as proceeding from drink only. How long smoking had prevailed in the new world when it was discovered, we have no means of ascertaining. Wilson affirms that "the practice of smoking and burning the leaves of the tobacco plant, reveals itself among the remotest traces of human arts in the new world;" and that nothing more clearly proves its antiquity than the "lofty, distant, and diverse names by which the various tribes designated it." While in the eastern hemisphere tobacco is used merely as an indulgence, among the aborigines of the new world the pipe was held in religious reverence, and was "intimately interwoven with their rites and superstitions," and probably filled the place of the golden censer in the gorgeous rites of pagan and Christian worship."† The vast numbers of relics of elaborately carved pipes found about the ancient altars are strongly suggestive of the sacred significance of tobacco smoking, even perhaps its origin.‡ Under the Mosaic dispensation, the burning of incense in expiatory sacrifices bears some analogy to the propitiatory pipe of the Indian tribes; and as ethnologists have traced the Mongolian type in the Aztecs and other extinct races of America, it seems not unreasonable to assume that this peculiar feature in religious ceremonials may have been common to both.

Prescott also mentions the universality of the sacred pipe among the Indian tribes, from the extreme north-west to Patagonia; § and it has been well authenticated that the Aztecs astonished the Spaniards by their use of tobacco, smoking cigars and highly embellished pipes, and taking snuff after the fashion of modern times. Columbus also found the Cubans with "rolls of dried herbs in their mouths," and was "astonished as well as disgusted" to see the aborigines inhaling "tobacco smoke through their nostrils from a forked cane, in the form of the letter Y, which they fell to the ground insensible." The name of this instrument was called a *tabucos*, the same as that applied to the sheath of maize or envelope in which the Caribbeans wrapped the weed: hence most probably its European name tobacco; though others are of opinion that it was called after the island of Tobago, where Columbus first found it, or from Tabaco or Tabasco, in Utacan, where the Spaniards first used it. ‖

Whether the present use of tobacco can be traced beyond the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries or not, it certainly now prevails in every habitable part of the globe; and where the tobacco is not easily attained, a substitute has been found. Thus the Peruvian Indians chew the coca leaf, and attach to it the same religious reverence which the northern tribes do to tobacco. In Madeira, Cochin-China, and some of the East Indian islands, the betel nut is in such general use for chewing that a box to contain it is an essential article of furniture, and a case for it slung to the belt is a common appendage to the dress; as in China, where all classes and both sexes smoke, a silken pocket to contain the pipe and tobacco is an ordinary article of dress among young girls. In many parts of Central and South America, as well as in oriental countries, smoking is common with both sexes from an early age. In the Philippines, preparations called *siri*, *ganga*, &c., &c., and *buyo*, are chewed by man, woman, and child. Every one provides a case of *buyo* for himself or herself, and when a stranger, as in Manilla, they offer a cigar. The *buyo* is made of the betelnut, or of a root having the same properties, pulverized with a sea shell containing a strong alkali, dried in the sun and then rolled in a buyo leaf, in the form of a cigar. In some of the islands the betel-nut, sprinkled with *chunam* or shell lime and wrapped in a leaf of the red pepper plant, is chewed in the same manner. The alkali is to correct the acidity of the nut, and the red pepper leaf counteracts the intoxicating effect upon the head. The betelnut tree has been naturalized in Jamaica, where its properties for chewing are in growing esteem. The modern Arabs not only smoke Indian hemp under the name of *haschische*, but chew the betel-nut and a plant called *kad*. There is also a plant called *gaucha*, which is also grown abundantly in consumption in Siam, and which possesses many of the intoxicating properties of opium. When smoked, its effects are at first exhilarating, and followed after three or four hours by a deep sleep, ultimately producing diseases similar to those created by the inordinate use of opium; of which, independently of its intoxicating effects, there in Siam an amount to the value of £150,000 sterling annually consumed.¶ So impossible was it found to arrest the evil of opium smoking, that in spite of the King of Siam's decree, in 1839, the drug has since been legalized and its growth permitted. From the flowery and magnificent description of Kaempfer, one concludes that "His most gracious and sublime Majesty, the King of angelic Siam," was himself proof against the fascinations of smoking; for, "from the time that his Majesty ascended peacefully to rule the kingdom, . . . he, being endowed with very much sublime and exalted compassion, . . . he did "perceive that opium was a thorn in the bosom of the divine religion of Budda and of the angelic country." Therefore the King—the god Budda being at the head —did "with solicitude exercise his divine mind to silence and cut off opium," and having "graciously condescended to the tuft of hair of the head with sparkles of the head," commanded the royal servants to clear away the opium concern out of the exalted and angelic cities, . . . and inflict punishments on all who," &c., &c., . . . so that "opium, being all gone, the thorn in the bosom of the land will have been pulled out by the root and so forth, and so forth, to the extent of several pages. A similar effort to check the use of opium was made in China, but so ineffectually that the cultivation has been since permitted; and, to the lamentable displacement of grain crops, carried out to a ruinous extent.

The Dutch found the Hottentots cultivating hemp especially for smoking, they finding tobacco not sufficiently strong, and therefore mixing with it hemp seed chopped very fine.

One of the most fearful consequences of the immoderate use of hemp-seed and opium is a peculiar species of madness, called in Borneo and the East *Amok*. It is an uncontrollable and passionate frenzy, similar to delirium tremens. The victim to this rash indulgence becomes a terror to the community. He rushes frantically at whomever he meets, brandishing a weapon, and shouting, *Amok! Amok!*—("I'll kill you! I'll kill you!") Men, women, and children flee in all directions as from an enraged tiger, until, in self-defence, the madman is shot down like a wild animal. The common expression among sailors, "running a-muck," is derived from the reckless furiousness of this *Amok* madness.

It is remarkable that however rigorously the smokers and snuff-takers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were dealt with, tobacco owes its first introduction into Europe to its reputed medicinal virtues. *Plant de St. Croix, Jamaica antarthritique* or ("Scottish healall,") "Holy healing herb," *Herbe de la Reine* (Catharine di Medicis, to whom the seed was first brought), *Herbe propre pour tous les maux*, *Herbe sanctée*, *Herbe médicée*, *Herbe du Grand Prieur*, were among the names by which it was then known. "*Benedictee*, divine tobacco," was Spenser's designation of it. The Church was at first equally bitterest opponent. But in spite of anathemas thundered at it, in spite of a whole battery of fines and cruel penalties, and the combined eloquence of divinity, law and physic hurled against tobacco, smokers have not only purified away defiantly, but Nicotian has won votaries exceeding those he has numbered at any other shrine in the history of the human race; and this within a period of about 300 years. Let us follow her introduction and reception in the Eastern Hemisphere.

In 1560, Jean Nicot, an agent of Francis I. of France to the Portuguese settlements of the new world, procured some seed from Florida, and presented it to the Queen. Through the French court tobacco became known throughout the Peninsula; a manufactory at Seville early establishing the reputation of Spanish snuff—for in this form tobacco was at first chiefly used. Snuff-taking grew to be so fashionable an indulgence, and its accompaniment—sneezing—so inharmonious in the services of the sanctuary, that Pope Urban VIII. was compelled to issue a bull excommunicating all those who should take snuff in church. In England tobacco smoking having meanwhile been introduced by the popular favourite, Sir Walter Raleigh (who used to sit at the door of the "Pied Bull Inn," Islington, and at a goldsmith's shop, in London, and smoke "the newly-introduced weed," to the great astonishment of the passers-by), it was reckoned the fashionable thing among the wealthy; and, during Elizabeth's reign, met with no great opposition. Not so, however, in the north of Europe, where Christian IV., of Denmark, inflicted heavy fines upon smokers; and in Russia their noses were out off—the Grand Duke of Muscovy going so far as to hang the offenders. Meanwhile, tobacco was introduced into Africa and Persia, by the Portuguese, and thence, as some suppose, to India and China; and, during the

* Beloe's Herod, vol. iii., p. 54.
† Wilson's "Pre-historic Man, vol. ii, chapter on Narcotics.
‡ Wilson's "Pre-historic Man," vol. ii., chapter on Narcotics.
§ Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," vol. i., p. 130.
‖ The probability is that all those names may be traced to the same source and dialect—the province from the plant abounding there, the pipe and sheath from what they contained. The mute *t* in the two words, the hard *c*, and the broad *a* of the second

MR. BARON MARTIN ON CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE IN CASES OF HOMICIDE.

AT the opening of the Liverpool assizes, on Dec. 16, Mr. Baron Martin (Crown Side), in his charge to the jury dwelt with some minuteness upon the amount of criminal negligence which must be established before bills were returned in certain indictments for manslaughter, and instanced particularly the cases from the calendar. One was the case of a midwife, who was accused of having caused the death of a woman whom she was attending. The woman was in weak health, there was great difficulty with the birth, and the midwife had begged that a professional surgeon might be sent for. The patient would not consent, and the prisoner remained in attendance until her death. There was no reason to suppose, however, that the midwife did not exercise the best skill which she possessed, and if no gross negligence could be proved, the jury would no doubt be of opinion that the prisoner should be thrown out. In another case the death of a woman had arisen from the bursting of a boiler, it being alleged that the person in the charge of it had neglected to supply water to the boiler. No doubt a person who was in charge of a dangerous machine was bound to use diligence and care to prevent accident or death, but the jury before returning a bill must be thoroughly satisfied that there was real and positive carelessness or negligence on the part of the person charged. In a third case, Ruth Kelly, a washerwoman, had been much teased by the children of the neighbourhood swinging or riding upon her clothes line. She repeatedly drove them away; and, on one occasion, she cut a line, and a child, who was riding upon it, was thrown to the ground, and its head striking on a stone, death resulted. But in this case it must be considered that the woman was not committing any breach of the law when she cut the line, and before returning the bill the jury must be satisfied that she did it in a careless and negligent manner, and with a knowledge that the child was there.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From the extreme delicacy and delicacy of form, 4,000 weigh but one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A steel watch-spring has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is richly illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds appointments as watch-maker to the Queen and Prince Consort) has published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

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Embroidered White PETTICOATS.
GAUZE FLANNELS, in the New Colours.
BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.
The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.
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December, 1869.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
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Double Waterproof and E.B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
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December, 1869.

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The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
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